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## DUNMORE'S WAR

By WILLIAM H. COBB

The recent article appearing in The Pocahontas Times entitled "Dunmore's War," from the pen of the Hon. Andrew Price, has been instructive and interesting and no doubt will be read by an appreciative people. This author is capable of doing full justice to a good or bad subject, and while he does not hold Dunmore's staffness, the Earl has his old record nicely polished and, in part, made respectable by Mr. Price. Some of the modern writers other than Mr. Price, have taken the position that all the charges against the last royal governor of the colony of Virginia were not founded; even the late Theodore Roosevelt leaned that way.

To the end that the old case of Dunmore, "made up," reported, argued by counsel and decreed by the American People of a century and a half ago, may be reviewed and heard by the people, we shall take a non-partisan view of the case from Mr. Price.

It was the thought of England for the colonies to be prosperous, but not too independent; to be able to support local government, yet to pay tribute in dollars to England; to protect themselves from the western tribes of Indians, but done under the directions of imported officers and royal governors.

England had seen John Smith's colony of village size grow to a few millions inhabitants; she had sent, when the colonies were weak and small, statesmen of splendid ability who made themselves a part of the people, though playing the official part of royal governors.

Before Dunmore came the colonies were growing into manhood and seeing and knowing things beyond the local horizon, the mother country keeping "An ever watchful eye" on the progress of the Western hemisphere, knew it was time to curb ambitions and independence across the sea. She then demanded more revenues and less liberties; an exchange of Spotswoods for Tryons and Dunmores; men who would excite animosity in the colonies rather than harmony; men who would brush aside the will of an assembly and substitute himself for the whole people. Such were the conditions after the close of the French and Indian War in America. England knew from experience the value of Indian friendship and she "began its culture" in due time for emergency.

While Virginia was employed in animating her sister states to resistance, her governor was employed in the ignoble occupation of fomenting jealousies and feuds between the province, which it should have been his duty to protect from such a calamity, and Pennsylvania, by raising difficult questions of boundary, exciting the inhabitants of the disputed territory to forsake allegiance to the latter province; hoping thus, by affording a more immediate exciting question, to draw off the attention of these two important provinces from the encroachments of Great Britain. This scheme, as contemptible as it was iniquitous, wholly failed, through the good sense and magnanimity of the Virginia council.

In order to get an intelligent and comprehensive understanding of the

facts leading up to the period in colonial history prior to Dunmore's War—so called—let us briefly review the political history of the country from Maine to the Gulf and ascertain the temper of the country and the principles for which citizenship was clamoring, and had been for several years. Obnoxious laws had been enacted and attempted to be enforced by the British government; the tyrannical attitude of royal governors and their agents had been, in instances as that of master and slave. All this in violation of the rights and liberties supposed to obtain to citizens of the several colonies.

In the colony of the old North State, as early as 1768, an organization composed of good men, known as the "Regulators," was existing in behalf of the people in opposition to the royal governor, Tryon, and its attempt to get redress brought on the battle of the "Altamaha," which was on both sides a draw; and the government wholesome promises, only to be broken, and threatened citizens of the organization if further trouble existed. Conditions were such that no law existed in fact, but rules obtained and formal laws became exacting; the rules were that each official should charge and collect all the taxes and fees as he might be able to collect. In cases of marriage licenses, the regular fee being one dollar, the clerk revised it to fifteen when the people were persistent on obtaining such permits. It drove many couples to take each other in the presence of the minister "for better or for worse" without expending a drove of cattle or the price of a farm to secure the permit. It was the prohibitory taxes, obnoxious rules that in 1775 led the people to proclaim the Mecklenburg Declarations.

Similar conditions existed in South Carolina and Georgia, where royal extravagance became such that only force kept the people within the bounds of the law. At Boston the indignation of the people arose, such a fury that the British regulars shot them down on the streets; not only in Boston had the "patience of the people ceased to be a virtue" but at every sea coast town in the colonies.

It was to the colony of Virginia, the source of wisdom and patriotism, the country looked for guidance and leadership, and it was to the "Westmoreland Association," composed of the Lees, the Masons, the Washingtons and such illustrious characters, that Constitutional Resistance had its birth. This association had the courage and the force to press through the House of Burgess a resolution, over royal protest, that unduly taxed goods should not be used by Virginians, and further that united action by all the colonies should be taken against such goods, and still further that committees should act for each assembly to devise proper means for the general defense of the country.

Lord Dunmore succeeded Lord Botetourt as royal governor of Virginia. Botetourt had been favorable to and loved by the colony and when he died in 1771 the Assembly built a monument to his memory at Williamsburg. His successor was immediately appointed, but while only a few days travel away, Dunmore did not come to Virginia for nearly a year, but remained in New York with Howe and other representatives

of England, and no doubt, conspiring ways and means by which the constitutional resistance of the colonies might be broken.

Further events prove conclusively that his part of the scheme was duly scheduled.

Dunmore's long absence aroused the suspicions of Virginia; he brought as his secretary a man of military affairs, provided special fees for this military aide, dispensed with forms and ceremonies which had safeguarded the liberty and freedom of the citizens. For two years events in Virginia were settled; the royal governor not pleasing to his subjects, nor this to him.

In August, 1774, a convention of patriots met in Williamsburg and appointed delegates to meet the general Congress at Philadelphia, the following month—and while thus engaged, and for the general welfare of the country, things were taking a peculiar course. The Indians were attacking, massacring and destroying the frontier settlements.

This wickedness had been going on almost constantly since the coming of Dunmore to Virginia. Citizenship was indignantly at the crimes of the Indians against Virginia frontiersmen, and clamored for a public war, if that would not be sufficient, then one of the extermination against the foe of civilization. The governor refused to make war or authorize protective measures. On the other hand he had dissolved the Assembly by its action in appointing delegates to the Philadelphia Congress and would not reconvene in demand of the people to authorize repressive or other methods against the Indians.

In the absence of action on the part of Dunmore, the indignation of the people became such that he decided to act alone and have no advice from the Assembly. Thus becoming sponsor for the war, he could and would be sole sponsor for its termination and peace arrangements; he would direct who would fight and who would intrigue with the colony's enemy and traitors. We cannot see him, nor even imagine him, as the representative of the Virginia colony, but solely the actor and sponsor for British interest in the events now taking place and soon to follow. The affairs between England and the Virginia colony were fast reaching a crisis.

No one better conceived the approaching crisis than the royal governor, and no one better knew his duty to his country than he and dare do it. He had commendable courage, was a Scotch nobleman of a long line of ancestry, and he might be summed up as a bullheaded Scot who had inherited the spirit of the Englishmen to serve his country faithfully, through evil or noble means, but serve his country's cause. Conditions were such that two masters confronted him. The one, his own country, from which he received his authority, the other, the subjects of his country. He elected to serve—the country that gave him authority and power, though in doing so he was disloyal and a traitor, no doubt, to the people he governed.

When the Assembly in 1774 passed resolutions reflecting upon the British government and high officials, Dunmore was not slow to appear before and advise the Assembly thus—"Mr.

Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Burgess—I have in my hand a paper published by order of your House, conceived in such terms as reflects highly upon his Majesty and the Parliament of Great Britain, which makes it necessary to dissolve you, and you are dissolved accordingly."

There cannot be any other conclusion reached by us than Dunmore at this period reached fully the conclusion that war between Great Britain and the United Colonies would soon come and that it was inevitable and his duty lay with England, and the worst he could do, though he became a traitor to the people he was supposed to serve, was none too bad to visit upon an enemy.

We are told Dunmore had no authority to declare war upon the western Indians, that is true in so far as publishing any decree or proclamation is concerned under King George—but there is to our mind, clearly, instructions from England to Dunmore and other governors, through Lord Howe, to take such actions as to war as the interest of the British government may most demand. We have no record, and therefore judge none exist, whereby a royal governor ever dared make open war without first having obtained authority and instructions to wage war. In this instance Dunmore had, no doubt, secret instruction to wage a pretended war against the several tribes of the West, in so doing sacrifice the patriotic, efficient men and save the less gallant ones. However, there were gallant men who followed the leadership under Dunmore to the Ohio country.

The many sources of information largely brought out during this campaign, and light from other sources gives us the necessary proof that Dunmore did not bring on the war of 1774, for the purpose of punishing the Indian tribes of the Ohio waters for depredations against the frontier, but solely for other reasons. Among those reasons, might be named:

1. To temporary tide over war between the colonies and England.

2. This war would give Dunmore an opportunity to visit and talk in person with the chiefs of tribes and pledge them to England.

3. Such visits would link closely the Indians to England and a promise from the royal governor to Indians would be from highest authority.

4. Though war between the colonies and England, England would never, in event of recognition or independence, concede beyond Top of Allegheny to colonies and events up to the war of 1812, convince that England intended to retain the Ohio-Mississippi Valleys.

When Dunmore was ready for his prebend war against the Ohio Indians he collected nearly three thousand men; two thirds of them to protect himself in case of any serious misunderstanding with the Indians; he took the old Braddock-Washington road passable for nearly a quarter of a century before opened for armies and wagon trains and soon reached the Ohio near Wheeling.

Assigning about one thousand men to Col. Andrew Lewis, with instructions to rendezvous at Lewisburg on the border frontier; thence proceed through the wilderness to the junction of Kanawha and Ohio where Dunmore would join him.

Colonel Lewis believed that Dunmore well knew no doubt, that at this point, or at the crossing of the Ohio, the combined tribes of warriors would be in readiness to give battle to Lewis and his gallant Virginians. In this meeting Dunmore was not disappointed, but no doubt was sadly chagrined by the victory and glorious account the Virginians gave of themselves on the Point Pleasant fields. This was the most frightful conflict between Virginians and Indians the country had ever known, and a prelude to the War of the Revolution. With the Virginians it meant, as they intended, the final campaign, or if need be, the extermination of the Delaware, Shawnee and kindred tribes, and only for the voice of Dunmore, the intention would have been executed.

We believe the charge made then and since that Dunmore expected Lewis and his army to be completely destroyed, not only defeated, but annihilated. In that event the pride and war like spirit of Virginia would largely have been crushed, and the Revolutionary steps quite impeded.

The victory of Lewis at Point Pleasant, would by all rules of war and courtesy from commander to victorious officers under him, called for commendation from Dunmore. What do we hear from Dunmore at this stage, nothing save that he is concluding peace with the chiefs on the Scioto and for Lewis to report in neighborhood and encamp. This was gallant to Lewis and his victorious Virginians. Lewis and his command were disposed to complete the job which they had worked out at Point Pleasant, and indicated their intent on, whereupon, the Earl of Dunmore threatened, if orders were disobeyed he would decapitate Colonel Lewis. The battle of Point Pleasant was fought 10th of October, at which time Dunmore was at or near Marietta, enroute to the Scioto camp of the chief tribes, where he expected to complete treaties regardless of the fate of Lewis' command, and no doubt under a pre arrangement with the Indians through traitorous enemies of Virginia. The fact that Dunmore had a runner or courier to report to him the fortune or fate of Lewis and he did not stop in his march indicates his indifference to the fate of Lewis and his army.

Let us suggest that the reader examine Stuart's Memoirs of Indian

Wars in connection with Dunmore's War. These recollections were written by Captain John Stuart, who commanded the Greenbrier Company in the Point Pleasant engagement, and for the benefit of the reader let us quote in part what he knew of Dunmore's treachery at this light:

"The Governor was to take his route by way of Pittsburgh, and General Lewis down the Kanawha—the whole army to assemble at the mouth of the Great Kanawha on the Ohio river. General Lewis' army assembled in Greenbrier, at Camp Union (now Lewisburg) about the 4th of September, 1774, amounting in all to about eleven hundred men and proceeded from thence on their march on the 11th day of said month."

"The mouth of the Great Kanawha is distant from Camp Union about one hundred and sixty miles, the way mountainous and rugged. At the time we commenced our march no track or path was made, and but few white men had ever seen the place. Our principal pilot was Captain Matthew Arbuckle. Our bread stuff was packed on horses and droves of cattle furnished our meat, of which we had a plentiful supply, as droves of cattle and pack horses came in succession after us. But we went expeditiously, under every disadvantage, and arrived at Point Pleasant about the 1st of October, where we expected the Earl of Dunmore meet us with his army, who was to have come down the river from Fort Pitt, as was previously determined between the commanders. In this expectation we were greatly disappointed, for his lordship pursued a different route, and had taken his march from Pittsburgh, by land towards the Shawnee towns. General Lewis, finding himself disappointed in meeting the Governor and his army at Point Pleasant, dispatched two scouts up the river by land to Fort Pitt to endeavor to learn the cause of the disappointment, and our army remained encamped to wait their return.

"During the time our scouts were going express up the river to Fort Pitt, the Governor had dispatched three men, lately traders among the Indians, down the river, express to General Lewis, to inform him of his new plan and the route he was about to take, with instructions to pursue our march to the Shawnee towns, where he was expected to assemble with us. But what calculations he might have made for delay or other disappointments which would be likely to happen to two armies under so long and difficult a march through a trackless wilderness, I never could suppose they would assemble at a juncture so critical as the business then in question required, was never known to anybody.

"The Governor's express arrived at our encampment on Sunday the 9th day of October, and on that day it was my lot to command the guard. One of the men's name was McCullough, with whom I had made some acquaintance in Philadelphia in the year 1776, at the Indian Queen where we both happened to lodge. This man, supposing I was in Lewis' army inquired and was told that I was on guard. He made it his business to visit me, to renew our acquaintance, and in the course of our conversation he informed me he had recently left the Shawnee towns and gone to the Governor's camp. This made me desirous to know his opinion of our expected success in subduing the Indians, and whether he thought they would be presumptuous enough to offer to fight us, as we supposed we had a force superior to anything they could oppose to us. He answered, "Aye, they will give you grinders, and that before long," and repeating with an oath, swore we would get grinders very soon. I believe that he and his companions left our camp that evening to return to the Governor's camp."

The proof seems clear, not only from the writings of Captain Stuart but from many other sources that Dunmore's scouts, couriers and agents were thrown out by the Governor to communicate en route down the Ohio to fully advise with Cornstalk the strength of General Lewis and to urge the Indians to immediately engage Lewis. These spies sent by Dunmore returned the same day they visited the camp of the Virginians, and of course communicated the status of Lewis, number of his men and the number soon expected. These numbers were frequently yelled out by the Shawnee warriors during the battle, indicating thereby that the whole would be destroyed. None can conceive otherwise than that Dunmore expected disastrous results to Lewis; to view it differently means that he was foolish (dumb as an ox) to march his army westward between Cornstalk and the Scioto camp of the enemy.

(To be continued)

NOTICE  
I wish to say to all the teachers in the Greenbank District that all blanks in teachers' term reports must be filled correctly before the draft for last month's school is issued. There were only twelve out of 58. Term reports last year, was correct.  
J. H. Curry, Secty. B. E.  
Greenbank, W. Va.

DR. J. FRANK BROWN  
Optometrist of Lewisburg  
Will be at the Mountain Inn, Cass, Monday March 30 at Marlin Sewell Hotel Tuesday, March 31.  
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## SOME OBSERVATIONS

A near, thriving town pumped water from a river for years; expended large sums. It was unsatisfactory. At last the winds blew, the rain descended and the floods came and about ended it. Yet like Napoleon, the more trouble they had, the better they were. They dropped it, pocketed the previous losses, and turned to the opposite direction, gravity. That place is the envy and example of all towns round about. That town is exactly ninety eight miles from Marlinton. I have ridden horseback every mile of it. In summer part of it is very thirsty country.

A citizen is a person who pays taxes to pay interest and redeem bonds he sold to himself to raise money to buy something he does not need nor want, in many cases.

The economy recommended and practiced by our President is approved by the majority of the people no doubt, yet are there many imitating his example?

Seneca says the greatest source of revenue known is economy. Selah—that word means forever from information from the Hebrew.

Oh, gray headed morons and some not so old foment or fall to prevent wars through their ignorance. The youth of the land front the cannon—"cannon fodder." Cut down in the days of their youth to make a desolation we call peace.

Also, we cut down the trees of a century's growth and make a barren, desolate hillside, and we call it a park.

Another cause of war is the belief of some men too old themselves to fight that some other country needs defeating.

If we had the wings of the morning—a airplane might do—we would fly away and be at rest for a while from this war talk and other business.

If you must have war, collect some of our old men, the tubercular and the cancerous and others physically unfit, including the social disease leprosy. This last class will be hard to catch even if their diseases are so frightfully catching. Send these to war and preserve the healthy youth of the land for the time of peace.

In my own heedless youth I would not follow the advice of my elders, the well informed. That required thought and attention—two the human animal particularly dislikes. What is wanted is some quick, universal remedy—one requiring no effort to use. Unfortunately "there is no such animal."

Some elevated long range vision would make the country safer and it would go farther forward than with elevated long range guns. J. P.

## Eggs For Hatching

Single comb Brown Leghorns, heavy layers. Single comb Anconas, fine layers. Fishel strain White Rocks, \$1.00 per setting of 15 eggs by parcel post prepaid.  
Columbia Wyandottes, a large size chicken and a fine winter layer \$1.25 for 15 eggs postpaid. Speckled Guineas, \$1.00 per 15 eggs. The above are all true to type and pure bred.  
Mrs. J. G. Hamrick  
Beard, W. Va.

## LOST CHILD SEEKS MOTHER

Bertha Gladwell, a 19 year old brown eyed waif, is looking for her mother who she says deserted her in a local hotel several weeks ago.

Yesterday the State board of children's guardians came to her assistance. To representatives the girl told a story of having been abandoned from place to place, eating when a d where she could, and being cared for by strangers.

A hazy memory of a home beside a saw mill, where her father, whose name she believes was Sam Gladwell, was employed, at Watoka or Watogo, she doesn't know which, and a recollection of a man named Jim Pauley who helped her father hauling logs, is all the 10 year old girl could tell about her home.

She remembers her grandmother, Mrs. Mary Thomas, of Buckeye, and of hearing her mother once speak of her brother, Vincent Thomas, who was in the army.

When her father died, the child said, her mother brought her three children to Charleston. Later the three had the measles and were cared for by the Union Mission. Her mother then took them to a hotel and left them, the ten year old waif said. She was taken by a stranger to the Union Mission, and now she wants to find her mother.

Any information concerning the girl's relatives should be given the board of children's guardians—Charleston Gazette, of March 8.

With the appointment of local chairman and examining physicians, the stage is set in Pocahontas county for the 1925 Citizen's Military Training Camp enrollment campaign which officially got under way March 1st. The following physicians and business men have volunteered their services in the campaign to enroll 6050 young men between the ages of 17 and 24, from Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and West Virginia, before June 1.

County Chairman, Charles C. Clendenin, Marlinton.

Lt. Chas. I. Hipps, Durbin

Maj. N. B. Price, Bank of Marlinton, Building, Marlinton.

Student Enrollers:—James Bauer, Cass; Merle M. Beard, Arbovale; James Holesapple, Camden Avenue, Marlinton; Norval C. McNeill, 10th Avenue, Marlinton; Daniel C. Taylor, Dunmore.

Physician, Maj. N. B. Price, Marlinton.

Richmond, Va., March 17, 1925.—Announcement was made today at the general offices of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway that the following improvements have been authorized: Apex to Robbins, New Second track, \$255,000.

Russell to Riverport, Ky.—Third Track, \$210,000.

Gregg to Waverly Ohio—Second track, \$100,000.

Russell, Ky, New Engine Terminal, \$1,108,450.

The engine terminal at Russell, Ky., includes 14 stall round house, 115-foot turntable, cinder conveyors, engine washing platform, machine shop, power house, storeroom and grading and tracks for it.

## HOME WANTED

I want to secure a good Christian home for my little motherless boy, aged 6 years.  
Thomas M. Keyser  
Marlinton, W. Va.

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